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AUTHOR Hickin, Patricia
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ABSTRACT

The Virginia Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer was held in Richmond in February 1978 to elicit suggestions on how to make Virginians aware of libraries as sources of energy information and how Virginia libraries can keep their energy materials and reference services up to date. A summary of this planning session and a set of recommendations for future action are presented in this report. Topic areas include: (1) the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Program; (2) the Virginia Program as categorized by various elements of the proposed information transfer system--reference materials, public libraries as referral centers, an annotated acquisitions list for public libraries, the inter-agency networks, the public information campaign, and sources of funding; and (3) the agency or institution rendering service--public, state, college, university, community college, and public school libraries, the State Department of Education, the Virginia Library Association, Energy Office, Polytechnic Institute, State University Extension Division, and the Office of Consumer Affairs. A summary of existing services that are expected to continue and recommendations for their expansion are included. A participant list, state, local, and national sources for solar information, a library bibliography, and a checklist of solar energy materials provided to all public libraries in Virginia are appended. (Author/MER)

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ENERGY INFORMATION TRANSFER IN VIRGINIA

A Planning Conference

8-9 February 1978

Richmond, Virginia

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

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Oak Ridge National Laboratory
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Conference Director: Johnnie E. Givens
Recorder/Editor: Patricia Hickin

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FOREWORD

THIS REPORT is designed to be essentially a working paper for the use of those responsible for carrying out the decisions and recommendations of the Virginia Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer, held in Richmond on 8-9 February 1978.

The purpose of the report has largely determined its organization and format: a general introductory section followed by two sections of recommendations and several appendices. The recommendations are presented in outline form (with rather extensive overlapping between the two sections) because that would appear to be the form most useful to those charged with carrying out the program.

The first section of recommendations is categorized by various elements of the proposed information transfer system; the second, by the agency or office that will be rendering the particular service. The second section includes both a summary of existing services that are expected to continue and recommendations for expanding those services.

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PART ONE

THE OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY PROGRAM

IN 1977, THE LAST year of its existence, the Energy Research and Development Administration directed each of the six national laboratories to develop programs for transferring information on solar technology from experts in the field to potential residential and commercial users. Five of the national laboratories focused on developing a viable commercial market for solar technology. But the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) decided that it would make its primary thrust the development of an 'informed public.'

ORNL proposed to develop a means by which information concerning the latest developments in solar technology could be made readily available to 'transfer agents': architects, engineers, contractors, officials of banks and savings and loan associations, librarians, educators in technical schools, and the like. It divided its program into three parts:

Phase One: Held in conjunction with state energy offices. A series of four seminars for transfer agents was conducted in Virginia in January 1978, each in a different part of the state. Each seminar treated the matters of consumer protection, information sources for transfer agents, and the technical and economic feasibility of currently available solar applications.

Phase Two: Held in conjunction with the Southeastern Library Association (SELA) and the public library systems. To begin the development of a residual system for disseminating solar technology information, packets of up-to-date 'ready-reference' materials are being placed in the public libraries of several pilot states, including Virginia. A larger and more technical backup

collection is being placed in each state in accordance with the backup reference services for interlibrary loan in the state. In Virginia the backup collection will be deposited in the Virginia State Library (VSL). Materials in the backup collection will be available for circulation, as well as for interlibrary loan and for use in responding to reference questions.

Phase Three: To be held in conjuncation with educational institutions or agencies in the state. This phase will consist of a series of short 'how-to-do-it' courses for people in the trades of making solar installations.

THE VIRGINIA PLANNING CONFERENCE

THE FEBRUARY 8-9 conference in Richmond was one part of Phase Two. Essentially it was a planning session to elicit suggestions from 'decision makers' as to how to make Virginians aware of the libraries as sources of energy information and how Virginia libraries can keep their energy materials and energy referral services up to date.

Perhaps the most significant conclusion of the conference pertained to philosophy and policy. Several participants expressed a concern that public libraries not be placed in the position of appearing to endorse a special interest group (in this case, the purveyors of solar equipment) or of disseminating only particular kinds of information. Several of the library representatives noted that the purpose of the public library is to provide information in general, not specific kinds of information designed to influence public opinion or to persuade the public to take a single line of action.

Thus libraries should contain information to help the inquirer determine what kind of energy might be the most efficient and effective for his and his community's particular needs; they should not provide information designed to promote the use of any particular energy source. In other words, libraries should attempt to help the potential user or transfer agent evaluate energy needs; they should not, in effect, be urging him to utilize a certain kind of energy. The focus of the program should be on 'total energy' and energy-conservation information (which would, of course, include information on the utilization of solar energy).

Ms. Johnnie Givens, executive director of SELA and presiding officer of the conference, agreed in essence with the wider focus and stated that although the ORNL program was part of the United States Department of Energy's Solar Technology Transfer project, the proposed shift in Virginia would pose no particular difficulty for SELA or, she felt, for ORNL.

In Virginia, both the SELA solar energy packet and another packet assembled by the League of Women Voters of Virginia (LWVV) and containing materials on all kinds of energy will go out to libraries in the spring. Every public library in the state will receive a copy of each packet, with seventy-seven of the larger libraries receiving a wider variety of materials in their LWVV packets. Thus a shift in emphasis would pose no particular problems insofar as the availability of ready-reference materials at local libraries is concerned. The backup collection at VSL will contain more highly technical materials and, as presently conceived, does concentrate on solar technology (see Appendix D).

As a result of the discussions, the conference reached two basic decisions:

1 It agreed that in Virginia the public libraries will be the principal system for disseminating energy information. Libraries are to be conceived as the first place for the inquirer to go with any energy-related questions and also as referral centers that can guide the inquirer, where necessary, to a technical library or other appropriate agency.
2 It charged Boyd Spencer, of the Virginia Energy Office (VEO), and Dorothy Fuller, head of the VSL's Library Development Branch, with the responsibility for seeing that a plan along the lines recommended by the conference is developed and put into action.

The conference also considered a number of suggestions offered by participants concerning the design of the energy-information system in Virginia. Conferees discussed the various possibilities involved in SELA's program, considered the role that several of the agencies represented at the conference might play in the program, and made a number of recommendations as to how the program might be carried out.

PART TWO

THE PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

RECOMMENDATIONS of the conference can be categorized in two ways: those concerning elements of the program itself and (in many cases the same) recommendations categorized according to the particular agency or institution that would carry out the desired service.

Recommendations concerning elements of the program:

I The packets of reference materials
II Public libraries as referral centers
III An annotated acquisitions list for public libraries
IV An inter-agency energy-information communications network
V A public information campaign
VI Sources of funding

Recommendations concerning agencies and institutions:

I Public libraries
II The Virginia State Library (VSL)
III College and university libraries
IV Community college libraries
V Public school libraries
VI The Virginia Library Association (VLA)
VII The Virginia Energy Office (VEO)
VIII The Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Extension Division (VPI Extension)
IX The Virginia Office of Consumer Affairs (VOCA)

THE PROGRAM

I THE PACKETS OF REFERENCE MATERIALS

A The materials in the packets should evaluate, not attempt to sell, various kinds of energy and energy technology.

1 At least one document should be included in the SELA solar packet giving basic information on every kind of energy and energy technology.
2 The packet should contain bibliographical information, including the VPI Extension bibliography on solar energy.
3 The packet should contain a resource brochure listing other places where energy information can be obtained (see below, II B).

B Distribution

1 Mailing of the two packets (one from SELA and one from LWVV) should be coordinated so that both go out about the same time.
2 If possible, larger libraries should receive more than one copy of each of the two packets.

C Materials in the packets should be kept manageable, simple, and up-to-date.

1 Obsolete materials should be weeded out at regular intervals.
2 A procedure and/or structure should be developed to keep packet materials current.
3 Because most librarians do not have the technical expertise to determine what should be added to or withdrawn from the packets, they should have ready access to expert opinion (also see below, III).

D Each librarian is to be free to use the materials in the packets in a way that he feels is best suited to the organization of his particular library. Material in the packets does not have to remain in the packets as a separate collection but may be worked into the library's holdings in the way the librarian feels is best for his library. Many of the materials will be well suited to keeping in vertical files.

E Users are to be free to make photocopies of any materials that are not copyrighted. (Many of the items in the packets are uncopyrighted government publications.)

F The packet should be regarded merely as an effort to 'prime the pump' and stimulate librarians' desires to collect energy-information materials; it is not expected to answer every person's energy-information needs.

III PUBLIC LIBRARIES AS REFERRAL CENTERS

A The inquirer, through the library, should be able to find out where he can obtain for his own possession informative materials on energy.

B A one-page, colorful, attractively printed resource brochure should be developed, and multiple copies of it should be placed on library pick-up tables. A copy should also be included in the SELA packet. The brochure should list names and addresses of such leading disseminators of energy information as

1 The VPI Extension
2 The Virginia Energy Office (VEO)
3 The VEO newsletter, The Energy Report
4 The VEO energy-information toll-free number (800-552-3831)
5 The United States Department of Energy
6 The Virginia Office of Consumer Affairs
7 The National Institute of Solar Heating and Cooling
8 Any demonstration energy installations.

The list should indicate the levels of technical information available at each agency, whether it is geared to the home-owner or other layman or to such transfer agents as architects and contractors.

THE PROGRAM

III AN ANNOTATED ACQUISITIONS LIST FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A Develop an acquisitions list by utilizing the monthly listing of the new acquisitions of the VEO's Energy Information Office. In addition, the VEO newsletter, The Energy Report, frequently contains information about good. recently published materials on energy. The VSL's Library Development Branch can alert librarians to the Energy Report by inserting a spot announcement in the VSL newsletter telling them how to get on the VEO's mailing lists.

OR

The VEO might automatically put every public library in the state on its mailing list.

B The VEO, perhaps in the Energy Report, might publish one list of basic materials that should be in every public library (or it might publish a fuller list and indicate which are high-priority materials).

C The list should include such publication data as name of publisher, price, and any further information needed to make ordering the materials as simple as possible.

D The list should be annotated in such a way that the merits and level of each work are readily apparent.

E An updated list should appear at regular intervals, perhaps every six months.

F Librarians should be informed as to which previously recommended items have become obsolete.

IV AN INTER-AGENCY ENERGY-INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

While participants felt strongly that some sort of communications network should be set up to disseminate energy information to all cooperating agencies, no overall plan for the development of such a network was determined upon. There was some feeling that making the libraries a part of the VEO's information dissemination efforts would be the most effective approach.

A The network should deal essentially with three categories of information:

1 Notification of available publications.
2 Information as to which agencies to refer persons making certain levels of inquiries.
3 Information as to the location of solar and other energy-conserving installations, particularly those designed for demonstration purposes.

B The VEO, since it keeps in touch with developments in energy technology, should be responsible for putting together the necessary information.

C Information from the VEO should go not only to public libraries and other cooperating state agencies like the Virginia Office of Consumer Affairs but also to school, community college, and college and university libraries.

D Since inadequate funding and staffing make it presently impossible for either the VSL or VEO to distribute information to all the libraries and offices that would like to receive it, other means of distribution must be worked out.

E The VSL can, however, coordinate mailings.

F The VPI Extension Division agents might inform local public libraries of programs they are putting on in the area.

G A list of VPI faculty programs might well go to all public libraries.

THE PROGRAM

V A PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Because people do not ordinarily think of their local public libraries as sources for up-to-date technical information, a public information campaign is needed to alert the public to the energy-information materials that will be available through their libraries. Although some conferees expressed concern that such a campaign might produce a greater demand for energy information than librarians can meet, there was a consensus in favor of conducting a public information campaign.

A Public service announcements on radio and television was considered one of the most effective means of advertising library holdings on energy technology.

1 The announcements should be of a high quality so that broadcasting stations will air them at prime times.
2 The message must be kept simple. It should stress the idea that the library is the first place to go for energy information.
3 The lead-in might stress the need for energy conservation or the money-saving benefits of energy conservation.
4 The announcements might mention solar technology as an attention-getting device, but they should not overemphasize the libraries' holdings on solar technology or appear to endorse any special interest group (such as companies making solar installations). They should emphasize the concept of local libraries as information and referral centers for all sorts of energy information, including solar.

A 5 Some of the spot announcements might be developed by participating agencies and institutions.

a SELA is already at work on a public information campaign designed to alert the public to its packets and to the backup collections. It can make each of its master tapes of spot announcements available for use in the Virginia program.
b The VPI Extension Division might be able to work up one or two spot announcements without charge. It could work up others on a fee basis.
c Community colleges have regular medi spots that can be utilized to publicize their holdings on energy technology.
d Local libraries could utilize some of their regular public service announcements to publicize the arrival of the energy packets and other energy materials in their collections.

B Fliers

1 Fliers might be sent through Bell telephone or utility bill mailings.
2 Fliers might be distributed to school children to take home.

C There could be a supplement to Sunday newspapers in the state. It could cover the entire state at one time and include

1 Practical information on energy conservation.
2 A directory indicating where to find various levels of energy information.
3 Articles on actual energy-saving installations that are open to the public.
4 A feature article about the energy-information materials available at public libraries.

VI SOURCES OF FUNDING

Although public service announcements are aired without charge, funds are needed for making multiple copies of tapes for distribution to radio and television stations and for acquiring and distributing energy-information materials. Funds may be available from several sources:

A The Virginia Library Association might investigate the possibilities of obtaining grant money for the project.

B SELA might be able to obtain further grant money for its program.

C The United States Office of Education has grants for educational programs on such topics as the environment and energy conservation.

D The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (Office of the Assistant Secretary for Neighborhood Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection) is interested in providing energy-conservation information to neighborhoods.

E The United States Department of Energy has a number of programs, some of which may provide funding for an energy-information dissemination program.

F The VPI Extension Division can develop one or two spot announcements for radio and television broadcasting without charge.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

I PUBLIC LIBRARIES

After some discussion of whether libraries should be involved in the dissemination of information on solar technology, participants generally agreed that libraries should participate if the program is broadened to include information on all kinds of energy. Several of the participants felt that the program would provide publicity that would be beneficial to libraries as well as to the goal of energy conservation.

A The library is to be publicized as the first stop for inquirers seeking energy information. Although it will not attempt to provide answers to all energy-related questions, it will function as a referral center, telling the inquirer where he can go for additional and more highly technical information.

B Each library will have a SELA packet and an LWVV packet.

C Libraries can borrow materials on interlibrary loan from the backup collections at the VSL.

D Each library should have on its pick-up table a number of one-page brochures indicating the most pertinent information for inquirers about energy technology.

E Libraries should keep their energy-information holdings up to date by

1 Making use of the VEO's acquisitions list and information in its newsletter, The Energy Report.
2 Having the advice of energy experts in the selection of energy-information materials.

E 3 Keeping the packets updated and discarding obsolete materials.
4 Becoming one of the recipients in the VEO energy-dissemination program.

F Libraries might help to sponsor programs and correspondence courses on energy conservation.

G Libraries might use their public service announcements to publicize their energy-information holdings.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

II THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

A The library will house one of SELA's in-depth collections of backup materials on solar energy and technology. These materials will be available to the general public, both for use in the library and for circulation. They may be borrowed on interlibrary loan through any public library in the state, by college and university libraries, and by certain special libraries. Persons who live in counties without a public library receiving state aid may borrow materials directly from the state library. The VSL reference staff will use the backup collections to answer reference questions concerning solar energy technology.

B The VSL Library Development Branch will work with local libraries to help them use their collections effectively.

1 It can coordinate mass mailings to libraries, though it lacks funds and staff to do the actual mailing.
2 It will, through the library's newsletter, alert librarians to the arrival of both energy-information packets and to the VEO's Energy Report and monthly acquisitions list.

C Dorothy Fuller, head of the Library Development Branch, will work with Boyd Spencer of the VEO to see that an energy-information transfer system is developed in Virginia along the lines recommended by the Virginia planning conference.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

III COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

These libraries are open to the general public (with the exception, in some libraries, of elementary and high school students); they lend books on interlibrary loan, have photocopying facilities, and can borrow materials from the Virginia State Library.

A Some include special libraries, such as engineering libraries, with highly technical materials relating to energy.

B Some, like the University of Virginia, have computer-based services, which can provide energy information.

C The University of Virginia library is a regional federal depository, and the College of William and Mary library is a depository for selected federal documents. Both receive a number of federal publications concerning energy conservation and technology.

D A number of college and university libraries would like to receive both of the energy packets and would also like to receive information from VEO.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

IV COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Because of the strategic locations of community colleges (there is one within thirty-five miles of every resident of Virginia, and many are located in rural areas where there are no local libraries) and because of the technical expertise of many faculty members, community colleges can play a strong supporting role in the energy-information transfer system.

A Community college libraries presently carry a variety of materials concerning solar and other forms of energy.

B Community college libraries have regular newspaper spots and other means of publicity that could be used to inform the public of their energy-information holdings.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

V PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A Because public school libraries serve future consumers and future legislators, materials on energy technology and conservation should be in each school library.

B The State Department of Education has an Educational Media Examination Center in Richmond, located at 616 East Main Street.

1 The center displays samples of media materials which are available for purchase from the distributor; it also has materials that it owns which are available for loan to schools and to state agencies.
2 The center conducts meetings for school librarians and sometimes for entire school faculties concerning materials available on particular topics.
3 The Media Center might cooperate with the VEO to sponsor meetings concerning energy-information materials for use in the classroom.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

VI THE VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The VLA, in conjunction with the VSL, VEO, and perhaps the VPI Extension Division, might develop a state-wide approach to energy-information dissemination.

A It might investigate the possibility of obtaining grants for such a program.

B It might cooperate with the VEO and the VPI Extension Division to put on a series of energy-conservation programs in public libraries.

C It might conduct a public information campaign to alert the public to the availability of energy reference materials at the local libraries.

VII THE VIRGINIA ENERGY OFFICE

Among the chief areas of responsibility of the VEO is the dissemination of information about energy technology and conservation. The Energy Information Center of the VEO has been quite active for several years in disseminating energy information in a variety of ways.

A It has a number of publications available for distribution.

1 It can photocopy materials (a ten-cent charge is ordinarily made only to out-of-state customers).
2 It can assemble packets of materials for conferences and other groups.
3 It can assemble for distribution as many as several hundred copies of some publications, but because of insufficient staffing and financial resources cannot ordinarily distribute materials itself in large numbers.

B It has a large collection of publications available for use at the center.

1 It has a documents collections of federal, state, trade, and business publications currently numbering more than twenty thousand items.
2 It subscribes to a hundred periodicals relating to energy.

C It has prepared a three-volume series of classroom activity guides on energy conservation for use in the schools from kindergarten through grade twelve.

D It has slides and film strips, developed in cooperation with the VPI Extension Division, which are available for use by civic organizations and other groups.

E It can furnish teachers to conduct special classes on energy conservation.

F It conducts conferences, often in conjunction with other organizations (including ORNL's Phase One seminars).

G It has conducted a series of home energy cost-cutting clinics.

H It is developing a series of workshops designed to promote more efficient use of energy in
1 Office buildings
2 Supermarkets
3 Industrial plants
4 Health care facilities.

I It has a pilot computer program in Goochland and Powhatan counties designed to give home owners in those counties precise information concerning ways to make their homes more energy efficient.

J It publishes the Energy Report, a monthly newsletter.

K It publishes a monthly list of its new acquisitions, categorized by subject. Purchasing information is also included.

The conference also made recommendations for extending the VEO's services:

L The VEO might officially recognize the public libraries as the primary information source for persons with energy-related questions.

M The VEO should cooperate with the Virginia State Library to help librarians keep abreast of new publications in the field of energy.

N The VEO might work with local libraries and the VLA to put on a series of programs on energy conservation.

O The VEO might work with the Educational Media Examination Center of the State Department of Education to put on programs concerning energy-information materials for use in the classroom and in school libraries.

P Boyd Spencer, deputy director of the VEO, will work with Dorothy Fuller of the VSL in assuming responsibility for the development of an energy-information transfer system in Virginia along the lines recommended by the Virginia planning conference.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

VIII THE VPI EXTENSION DIVISION

A The main office in Blacksburg has on hand a variety of energy-related educational materials:

1 Slide sets
2 Video tapes
3 Reading materials for various audiences
4 Some federal publications (a number of which have been rewritten, extracting sections relevant to the needs of Virginians).
5 A one-page bibliography on solar technology.
6 It might also develop one or two media spots for the public information campaign (see above, V-A).
7 It could send a copy of its solar-technology bibliography to each public library.
8 It might notify all public libraries of extra-curricular programs offered by the VPI faculty.

B There are more than one hundred extension unit offices in Virginia, located in ninety-five counties and in sixteen cities. These local units often cooperate with other state agencies like the VEO or with private organizations such as the LWVV in issuing publications or in putting on educational programs.

1 They might regularly notify local public libraries of their upcoming programs.
2 They might cooperate with VOCA and other agencies to conduct seminars to train volunteers to carry energy information to consumers.

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

IX THE VIRGINIA OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

This state agency receives many questions concerning all kinds of energy and energy technology.

A It would like to receive informative materials similar to those in the public libraries so that it can assist in disseminating up-to-date energy information.

B VOCA might work with community colleges, the VPI Extension Division, the VEO, and the public libraries to provide seminars in which volunteers might be trained to carry energy information to consumers.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Southeastern Library Association: Johnnie E. Givens, Executive Director, Box 987, Tucker, Georgia 30084 (404/939-5080)
Eileen Janas, Assistant for Solar Technology Transfer Project (404/939-5080)

Virginia State Library: Donald Haynes, State Librarian, Richmond, Virginia 23219 (804/786-2332)
Dorothy Fuller, Head, Library Development Branch (804-786-2320)
Roberta Miller, Director, Library Division (804/786-2331)
William R. Chamberlain, Public Library Consultant (804/786-2321)
Donna M. Brown, Public Library Consultant, Church and Strother Streets, Marion, Virginia 24354 (703/783-2375)

Virginia Energy Office: Boyd Spencer, 823 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 (804/786-8451)
Kathy Erickson, Energy Program Coordinator of the Information Services Center (804-786-8451)

Community college, college, and university libraries: Ray W. Frantz, Jr., Director of Libraries, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 (804/924-3026)
Thomas W. Moore, Jr., Assistant Reference Librarian, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia (804/253-4405)
Milton C. Mayes, Librarian, Rappahannock Community College, South Campus, Glenns, Virginia 23149 (804/758-5324)
Katherine R. Smith, Science Librarian, University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia 23173 (804/285-6309)

Virginia Library Association: Bruce Hurlbert, Academic Campus, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284 (804/770-5992)

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Local public libraries: Howard M. Smith, City Librarian, Richmond Public Library, 101 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 (804/780-4256)
Nancy Burns, Reference Librarian, Richard Byrd Library, 6400 Cumberland Avenue, Springfield, Virginia 22150 (703/451-8055)

State Department of Education: School Libraries and Textbooks: Genevieve Smith, Box 6Q, Richmond, Virginia 23216

The Virginia Center for Coal and Energy Research and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Extension Division: Robert Pusey, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061 (703/952-6473 and 6705)

Virginia Office of Consumer Affairs: Roy Farmer, 825 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219

Virginia Department of Planning and Budget: Gary Janak, Box 1422, Ninth Street Office Building, Richmond, Virginia 23211 (804/786-3154)

League of Women Voters of Virginia: Fran Kieffer, Energy Education Project, 9019 Hamilton Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22031 (703/591-3328)

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

VIRGINIA LIBRARIES:

The Local Public Library

Your public library is an excellent source for information pertaining to solar technology. In Virginia, the smaller libraries which may not have exactly what you need are part of an interlibrary loan network which makes larger or more technical collections available. Every public library in Virginia will have materials on solar technology as part of the Solar Technology Transfer Project. Materials to supplement the local collections will be available at the Virginia State Library.

Virginia State Library
11th and Capitol Streets
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Margaret Cosby
Head of Reference

VIRGINIA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

The materials and expertise found at the state colleges and universities can serve as a back up to the local library collections. In most cases they will not be the first place to approach for assistance, but they are an important resource to remember for technical information.

Dr. Roy L. Champion
Physics Department
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Old Dominion University Library
Science and Technology Department
Norfolk, VA 23508
804/489-6480
All loans are subject to current circulation policies.

Sally Reed
Assistant Director
Division of Continuing Education
George Mason University
4400 University Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703/323-2436
The Continuing Education Division will refer questions on solar energy to the appropriate departments.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Extension Division
Blacksburg, VA 24061
703/951-6000
Dean William R. VanDresser
The Extension Division will refer solar energy information requests to the proper department of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ.

University of Virginia
Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
Charlottesville, VA 22901
Write in for technical reports.

University of Virginia
Engineering Library
Charlottesville, VA 22901
804/926-3046
On site reference only.

Virginia Community College System
Refer to your local Virginia Community College.

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

ASSOCIATIONS:

American Section of the International Solar Energy Society
300 State Road 401
Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920

Virginia Solar Energy Association
P.O. Box 12442
Richmond, VA 23241
John Lewis

Solar Energy Industries Association
1001 Connecticut Avenue NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-2981
SEIA is a trade association concerned primarily with legislation and lobbying. They also publish a directory of solar manufacturers.

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017
212/644-7953
Attn: Mr. N. A. LaCourte for technical or engineering publications particularly in the area of standards.

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association
8224 Old Courthouse Road
Vienna, Virginia 22180
Mr. B. L. Mawyer for technical and engineering assistance particularly in the area of standards.

SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

STATE AGENCIES

-Virginia Energy Office
Information Center
823 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-8451 Toll-free 1-800-552-3831

The center serves as a clearinghouse for energy information. It maintains liaison with other state agencies, energy offices, federal agencies and industry, and the public. The collection on all energy sources is extensive, especially on the topic of solar. Periodicals, newletters, government and private organization documents make up the collection. The center is a depository for the U.S. Department of Energy's "Energy Research Abstracts."

Services of the center include: on site use of the collection open daily Monday through Friday; abstracting and indexing, bibliographical search; hard copy and microfiche retrieval. Requests for information are taken over the telephone and received in the mail daily (most requests require extensive research) and they are answered promptly. Each month the center publishes an "Acquisition list of acquired publications. It is mailed to libraries across the State. The "Virginia Energy Report" is also published monthly and sent to a mailing list of professional people.

The Virginia Energy Office is the information service center for the Virginia Center for Coal and Energy Research.

-Virginia Solar Energy Center
823 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-8451

Solar contact: Mr. Boyd Johnson

The center is a clearinghouse for general and technical information on solar energy; it coordinates programs on solar energy with other state agencies and institutions, and with other states and federal agencies; promotes cooperation between Virginia business, industry, agriculture and the public energy for schools and the general public; provides assistance in developing policies which would facilitate the implementation of solar energy technologies.

-Virginia State Office of Housing
6 North 6th Street
Suite 202
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-7891

The State Office of Housing has formulated the criteria for solar systems which qualify for the local-option, real-property tax exemption for solar equipment. These criteria and related material are available from the Office of Housing.

The Office can also supply specifications for a number of manufactured solar systems and has information on file on most suppliers of solar equipment in Virginia.

Within the limits of available staff time, the Office of Housing will give technical advice on the correct design and installation of solar equipment.

Virginia State Science Museum
2500 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220
(804) 786-8451

The museum periodically has exhibits on the topic of energy. The exhibits are open to the public and special tours can be arranged for large groups of people. The museum also house a specialized collection of solar materials.

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SOURCES FOR SOLAR INFORMATION

NATIONAL

-Library of Congress
10 First Street S.C.
Washington, D.C. 20540
(202) 462-5000

The LOC researches energy issues and makes many of its publications available to Congress and the public; maintains a reference collection of books and journals on energy.

-NASA
Scientific and Technical Information Office
NASA Headquarters
Washington, D.C. 20546
(202) 755-3548

The Office provides manual and computerized literature searches on solar energy; provides access to the data bases of DOD, DOE and through commercial arrangements to many additional scientific and technical data bases; preparation of bibliographies; abstracting and indexing; microfiche.

-National Climatic Center (NOAA)
Federal Building
Asheville, N.C. 28801
(704) 258-2850

The center collects, analyzes and distributes climatological data; maintains archives and microfilms basic records; including solar radiation information and records heating degree days for the weather stations in Virginia.

-National Energy Information Center
Federal Building, Rm 4358
12th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20461
202-566-9820

The center serves as the federal government's central clearinghouse for energy information; maintains liaison with other federal agencies, Congress, the White House, state agencies, industry, and the public; refers solar inquiries to the federal agencies involved in national solar programs, has access to more than 60 solar energy related government and industry data bases. The data bases provide access to comprehensive collection of solar energy literature, including applications of solar technology, commercial and

National Energy Information Center (Continued)

residential solar heating and cooling and solar legislation.

-National Science Foundation (RANN Document Center)
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550
(202) 632-7396

The information center of the RANN (Research Applied to National Needs) program provides access to all RANN reports; has all NSF/RANN research reports on solar energy; coverage includes solar energy's social, economic and environmental impact; reports indexed by title, author, performing organization grant or contract number, and NSF/RANN numbers.

-National Solar Heating & Cooling Information Center
P.O. Box 1607
Rockville, MD 20850
(800) 523-2929

The Center was developed to act as a clearinghouse for solar power information. The toll free telephone number is provided by the National Center as a convenient source of information about solar heating and cooling technologies. The Center can provide general and technical information, the names of architects and builders in your area with solar experience, listings of books and periodicals on specific subjects, and the location of solar homes and offices. The Center should be your first contact about grants for demonstration programs too.

-National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
U. S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
(703) 557-4600

NTIS is a clearinghouse for the public sale of government-sponsored research, development and engineering reports, and studies prepared by federal agencies, grantees, state agencies, firms under contract to the government and special technology groups. The center provides reference and referral; literature searching; retrieval services; selective dissemination of information.

-Office of Technology Assessment
119 D Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 225-8711

Office of Technology Assessment (Continued)

OTA advises Congress on technology assessment in energy-related areas; has undertaken studies to determine the technological and economic feasibility, as well as the environmental and other impacts, of producing on-site electricity from solar energy.

-Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc.
1730 M Street, N.W.
Room 300
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 381-4211

The Exchange serves as a national source for information on research in progress; covers publicly and privately supported research projects on solar energy on the international, national, state and local levels, collects information from more than 1,300 federal, state and local agencies, foundations, associations, and universities and processes over 100,000 research projects per year. They also prepare solar research information packages.

-Tennessee Valley Authority
New Sprankle Building
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
(615) 637-0101

The Center is examining the use of solar radiation in power systems; is analyzing the state of solar R & D in residential heating and cooling. TVA's information center is open to the public daily and they prefer to handle written requests for information.

-U.S. Department of Energy
Division of Solar Technology and Energy Storage
600 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20545

This division includes solar branch areas in: photovoltaics, ocean and wind systems, fuels and biomass systems, environmental and resource assessment branch, thermal power systems.

-U.S. Department of Energy
Headquarters Library
Room 223
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20545
(202) 376-9015

U.S. Department of Energy Headquarters Library (Continued)

The Library's collection contains information on all aspects of solar energy. Reference and referral services are available on a limited basis and the library is open to public.

-U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Solar Applications
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20545

This office will provide information on solar heating and cooling programs, demonstration programs, research and development programs, barriers and incentive programs and agricultural and industrial process heat branch programs.

-U.S. Department of Energy
Technical Information Center (TIC)
P.O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
(615) 483-8611 ext. 4352

The center maintains an extensive computerized information data base on all energy topics, including solar energy; publishes solar RDSD input to its central information base through "Solar Energy Update" and "DOE Energy Research Abstracts" which references to reports, journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, patents and monographs covering solar heat storage, environmental espects of solar energy systems, solar energy conversion, solar thermal power plants, solar space heating and air conditioning and solar collectors.

The TIC provides information and report distribution on request.

-U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20402
(202) 783-3238

Provides government periodicals and subscription services on all areas of solar energy, energy resources and conservation.

-U.S. Housing and Urban Development
Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program
451 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-5574

Publishes "HUD Solar Status" a monthly publication, the office disseminates the results of solar technologies and social, economic and legal barriers. They also solicit proposals at specific phases of the residential solar energy programs.

CHECKLIST
OF
SOLAR ENERGY MATERIALS PROVIDED TO ALL PUBLIC
LIBRARIES IN THE STATE BY THE SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
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GPO SN 038-000-00188-4 $.70

ORDERING INFORMATION

1) DOE TIC U.S. Department of Energy
Technical Information Center
P.O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

2) GPO Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402
(Minimum GPO order, $1.00)

3) NSHCIC National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center
P.O. Box 1607
Rockville, Maryland 20850

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS ON SOLAR TECHNOLOGY
IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY COLLECTION
AVAILABLE FROM THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

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